

The People's Press.

VOL. XX.

SALEM, N. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1872.

NO. 6.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

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Select Miscellany.

The Bible.

SOME STATISTICS.

The Zion's Herald sums up the statistics of the Bible thus:

The Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects, of which 121 had, prior to the formation of the British Foreign Bible Society, never appeared. And 25 of these languages existed without an alphabet, in an oral form. Upward of 43,000,000 of those copies of God's word are circulated among not less than 600,000,000 of people.

The first divisions of the Divine orders into chapters and verses, is attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, or the latter part of the twelfth century, or the beginning of the thirteenth. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the thirteenth century, divided the Old Testament into chapters, as they stand in our translation. In 1651, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses—a French printer had previously (1561) divided the New Testament into verses as they are at present.

The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, 2,728,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 182,253 words, 938,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,188 chapters, 31,173 verses, 774,692 words, 3,666,480 letters.

The name of Jehovah or Lord, occurs 6,835 times in the Old Testament.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is the 29th of Job.

The middle verse is 2d Chronicles, 20th chapter, 17th verse.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13th and 14th.

The middle verse is Acts 17: 17.

The middle chapter and the least in the Bible is Psalm 117.

The middle verse in the Bible is Psalms 118: 8.

The middle line in the Bible is 2d Chronicles, 1: 16.

The least verse in the old Testament is 1st Chronicles, 1: 1.

The least verse in the Bible is John 11: 35.

The 19 chapter of 2d Kings and Isaiah 37 are the same.

In the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra are all the letters of the alphabet, I and J being considered as one.

The Apocrypha (not inspired, but sometimes found between the Old Testament and the New) contains 14 books, 183 chapters, 6,081 verses, 152,185 words.

The preceding facts were ascertained by a gentleman in 1778. Also, by an Englishman residing at Amsterdam, in 1772, and it is said to have taken each gentleman nearly three years in the investigation.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Göttingen, written on 5,476 palm leaves.

A day's journey was 33 1/3 miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet, nearly.

A cubit is twenty-two inches, nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A talent of silver was \$13,809.

A talent of silver or a penny was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gosh was one cent.

A mite was one and a half cents.

A homer contains seventy-five gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An ephah was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

A log was one half pint.

The divisions of the Old Testament are four.

Death in a Menagerie—A Lion Tamer Torn to Pieces by Five Lions.

At a performance of a traveling menagerie, at Baiton, England, lately, Macartney, the lion tamer, gave his usual performance; it which he had to enter the cage of five lions. On all general occasions heated bare, African and iron scorers are in readiness, but on this fatal evening the matter had been neglected. The five lions were all powerful animals, and the unfortunate man on entering the cage noticed a black man named African lion, which had only so recently as Monday last bitten his hand, appeared very restive. He consequently fixed his eyes on it, and in this manner he drew his attention from an Asiatic lion known by the name of Tyrant, against whom he had been cautioned only that morning to keep carefully to his instructions.

A Ride for Life.

A passenger train on the Oregon and California railroad was lately running at the height of its speed near Salem, Oregon, in order to make up time, as it was a few minutes behind. The road at this point makes a curve, so that the engineer cannot see entirely through it. So, as he thundered along, he little thought what stirring times were upon him. He had hardly gotten into the curve when he saw a woman riding leisurely through it, and with perfect nonchalance, using the center of the track. She was not more than half way through the curve and, a little way ahead of him. He immediately whistled "down breaks," and then sounded the warning.

The woman hearing the peculiar death whistle of the locomotive, looked over her shoulder and saw the train rushing at her. She did not shrink nor faint, nor give up all hope, but like true womanhood, her courage rose equal to the emergency, and without a moment's hesitation, she commenced swinging her whip from one shoulder of her steed to the other, thereby urging him to exert his utmost speed. The whip, and perhaps the shrieking of the steam whistle, caused the animal ridden by the lady to put in his best legs, and he made about as rapid time as any animal ever seen in Oregon; but each instant the iron horse gained upon the one composed of blood and muscle.

The shrieking of the locomotive's whistle caused the passengers to look out of the windows, and upon their discovering what was the matter, the wildest excitement ensued. Several jumped and seized the bell rope, and commenced pulling on it as if they could stop the train by that means. The brakemen were exerting all their strength on the brakes, and the engineer had cut off the connection and was doing all that he knew to stop the train, while the woman was doing her level best to make the bit of horse flesh rise to the speed of a "Helmhold." But in all rain, the locomotive kept gaining on the horse and his rider, and there was hardly a person on the train who did not expect that both woman and horse would be killed.

There was, perhaps, thirty foot intervention between the cow-catcher and the horse's heels, when fortunately for the woman, she observed a place which was a little wider than usual, and with a steady rein she guided the fleeing horse from the track and endeavored to press him against the wall of the cut in order that the train might pass without injury. In doing this the woman was encouraged by Sam Wianna, the conductor, who had run forward and got on the locomotive. A few seconds only passed by when the fiery monster, poked his nose past the rump of the horse. At this moment Mr. Wianna jumped off, throwing his whole force against the animal, and held him until the train stopped, and then a rousing cheer of gratification and joy at the escape of the woman from death was given. —Portland Bulletin.

A Romance of Real Life.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes from New Castle, Kentucky: "I write this letter in the house of an old lady who is a niece of that Rebecca Bryan, who became the wife of Daniel Boone, and who, according to the tradition, is said to have mistaken him for the son of a deer the pretty backwoods romance is told. The lady is herself, also, the widow of one Daniel Boone's own nephew, her second husband, who assisted in bringing the great hunter back to Kentucky. She was born in one of the chief old pioneer stations, (her grandfather's) near Lexington, and, although she is in her eighty-first year, she is active in body, buoyant with her flowers and garden, clear-sighted and alert in spirit. Recently she heard that one of her middle-aged sons, absent over twenty years in California, and presumed dead for more than half of that time, was yet alive, and her joy was great. He too, had supposed his mother to be long since dead.

The old lady has a romance connected with her marriage. It is as follows: When her mother was a young lady, Col. William Boone, the nephew of Daniel Boone, the famous hunter, was very much in love with her, and asked her on one occasion to marry him. She told him that she was engaged to Morgan Bryan, and that they were to be married in a few days. Col. Boone went away and married another young woman. Afterward, he, with his wife, visited the young married couple when their first child (now in her fifth score of years) was but a very few days old, and seeing the baby, he laughed and said to her mother, "Now Mink, as you wouldn't have me yourself, you'll give me your girl for my second wife, won't you?" Whether any joking promise was made, I am not informed; but the baby grew up and at twenty-seven she was married, had seven children, became a widow after nine years, and remained on for a long time, when Colonel Boone's first wife having died some years previously, she really became, in her own middle life, the wife of her mother's early lover, who had claimed her in her cradle. The good old lady is accustomed, in relating this to her sons and nieces, to speak of it as "one of the most remarkable things that ever happened." I think so, too; and it is a true story. —Herald.

Laura—"O Amy! you ought never to wear a ring on your third finger unless you are really engaged. Mamma says it often prevents a good offer." Sensible girl.

"The strongest propensity in a woman's nature," says a careful student of the sex, "is to want to know what is going on, and then to boss the job."

Shad are worth \$2 per pair in Newbern.

A New York Sight.

There is one sight to be witnessed daily in New York, which I do not believe has its precise counterpart anywhere in the world. I frequently have occasion to observe it; but it never grows old. Just as I stand still and look and the more I look, the more the wonder grows. I am sure that some of *Work and Play's* girls and boys will enjoy a description of this strange thing. But first I must tell some of my country readers that of late years evening newspapers have greatly multiplied in New York. The *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Evening Post*, and one or two others are dignified, old Knickerbockers; but the *Evening News*, *Telegram* and *Mail*, cheap and spicy, are sold everywhere in the city, and are of the kind which suits the million. You know, it is one of the glories of our United States, that every laboring man has his daily paper; so, while of course these cheap journals cannot compete in real prominence with the large ones, they have reached an immense circulation, and are very useful. They are distributed principally by children, newsboys and girls—for woman's rights have obtained in this department of industry—who receive them of the publishers at such a discount that they can afford to sell them for a cent or two cents. These children swarm everywhere, and especially about the office of the paper, and the stations up town, to which large numbers are sent to be retailed, from which points they disperse themselves all about the city. In streets and cars, on the docks and at the depots, in the afternoon are seen big boys and little ones, ragged, barefooted, dirty; male and female voices are heard in every pitch screaming till one is fairly deafened.—"Here yare!" "Five 'clook' edition!"—"News, Telegram, Mail!" while some of them even have a couplet which they whistle out most piously:

Evening News—only a cent,
Help my mother pay the rent.
It is in connection with the *News* that I have my story to tell. As I have said, papers are sent from the office, which is way down town, to various newsstands and stations, just before the time for the arrival of the paper, you may see a horde of ragged, muffled, playing, fighting, swearing, gambling, many of them, little fellows too, smoking the ends of cigars which they pick up on the streets. Meanwhile a wagon is hurrying up town, marked "*Evening News Delivery*," and filled with hundreds of the papers. But do you think all which are put in at the office, reach the first stopping place? By no means, for here comes my sight. Behind the wagon, which travels fast, rush from fifty to a hundred of these newsboys, scrambling, pushing, reaching, fighting, and from out of the wagon, hurrying along as it is, a man sells papers to these boys. How he does it, I cannot imagine, but I have seen it often. He must insist, I think, that the boys have the right change. Now, you know, when all are screaming something, and fifty pairs of hands are thrust towards him, or why the money is not all dropped in the street, is a puzzle to me. No words can do justice to the scene. I wish you could see it. And a very strange thing about it is that instead of being "voted" a nuisance and stopped, might seem to have made right, in this case to such an extent that everything gives way before it. Cars hold back, carriage drivers pull in their reins, foot passengers turn aside, and even policemen stop in their rounds, and watch the cavalcade go by. I cannot describe it half as vividly as I wish I could, but when you come to our big city, look out for this "*Evening News Delivery*." —Work and Play.

A Horse's Revenge.
Horses think and have memories. The Iowa City Tribune tells how a horse got even with a cruel hostler. "A few days ago the hostler struck it an unprovoked blow. A thruster four days afterwards, as the hostler went into the stall, the horse, watching his motion, placed itself in an appropriate attitude, and keeping an eye out for the exact time, threw his foot into the hostler's face with just force enough to 'make it tingle and ache.' For the time being they were even; the hostler being too much hurt to retaliate at the time. An altercation occurred shortly after, however, of a severe character. The hostler, while taking the air with the horse, became dissatisfied with some of his ways, and gave him a blow, whereupon the horse took his forearm in his mouth, and holding it with a firm grip between the incisors, bent him over until he lay upon the ground; then, without letting go his hold, picked him up again, then downed him, and then picked him up; then shook him to and fro; and then shook him again; then laid him down and picked him up, and followed that discipline with another shake. When after repeated shocks and the developing discipline, the poor fellow finally succeeded, in extracting his arm, it was severely mangled with the teeth of the vicious beast, and the aid of a surgeon was called in requisition to dress the wounds."

A Russian Dance.

The hardest kind of amusement for females ever gotten up must be the Russian peasant dance. Think of a girl going through a long dance without speaking or smiling! The following is an account: "The dancers stand apart, a knot of young men here, a knot of maidens there—each six by itself and silent as a crowd of mutes. When the piper breaks into a tune, a youth pulls off his cap and challenges a girl with a wave and a bow. If the girl is willing, she waves her handkerchief in token of assent; the youth advances, takes a corner of the handkerchief in his hand, and leads his lassie round and round. Still with cords and with braids, the girl moves heavily by herself, going round and round, and never allowing her partner to touch her hand. The piper goes droning on for hours in the same key and measure; and the price of merit in this 'circling,' as the dance is called, is given by the spectators to the lassie who, in all that summer revelry has never spoken and never smiled."

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Manure in Liquid Form.

We wish it were possible for us to impress upon every agricultural reader of this Journal the great value and importance of saving and using liquid fertilizers, such as may readily be prepared at home and applied with little trouble—especially to garden vegetables, strawberry beds, flower borders, etc. One of our exchanges, in alluding to this matter, recommends a cheap and simple apparatus, similar to a large lye vat or ash hopper, which may be filled in the proportion of two bushels (more or less according to the size of hopper) of stable manure, a half bushel hen droppings, one peck of good top soil, half a bushel of new ashes; then set the hopper for running by pouring over the whole hot or cold soap suds, chamber lye, and the refuse liquids of the household. In a week or two stir the compost, and run the liquor through again. After extracting (as you may think) all the virtues of the contents, the latter may be used for other compost, or applied immediately as a fertilizer, and will prove equal, if not superior, to any fertilizer you can prepare. Applying this liquid manure, if very strong, dilute with an equal quantity of rain water, or mix with good earth, at the rate of two or three gallons to the square yard. Stir the soil around your plants, and apply this saturated earth as you would use guano or superphosphate; or pour the diluted liquid moderately over the stirred soil, some little distance from the stems of your plants, so that the roots may find and appropriate it. Late in the evening or just after a rain, is a good time to make this application, and it may be continued at short intervals throughout the entire growing season, with very great marked benefit. —Home Journal.

Top Dressing.

At a meeting of the Farmer's Club, Mr. A. Pratt of Plattsburg, New York, said: "Twenty years ago the opinion was, that manure should be plowed under. Often times a damp or cloudy time would be chosen for these operations 'in the belief that there would be less loss by evaporation than there would be in clear weather. But there has been a great and gratifying change in theory and practice since that time. It has long seemed to us that the process of nature amply justified surface manure. A weighty reason in favor of employing barnyard manure on our grounds after it has been plowed in, is that it not only makes a good yield of corn and puts the soil in the condition for subsequent crops, but it is destructive to foul seed. 'What does not germinate and get killed by the preliminary working of the surface preparatory to planting is sure to be annihilated by the after cultivation of the crop, if thorough culture is given.' But when plowed under deep seed will lie dormant till turned up the succeeding year to grow and ripen in the year's drop. We have put on coarse manure, straw, long cornstalks, but dry corn and dirt—no manure, but we have not been able to get out of the way, and what had not manured properties immediately available as plant food we found to serve advantageously as a mulch in dry weather, and ultimately to increase the fertility of the soil. Prof. Nash said, 'I go for putting the manure on, but little under the surface; not deep under ground, for there it either lies dormant a long time and does no good; or it decomposes it goes into compounds which are poisonous to plants; whereas if I put on or little below the surface, where it feels the influence of the sun, air, and rain, it is speedily decomposed, and its elements pass into such compounds as are good to plants, restoring their growth at once. But do not leave the manure above the surface. If so left, the great lamps, hardly touching the soil, drive up its value; but partially attached to the soil, while most of it is wasted on the desert air. On meadow land, therefore, I would spread it evenly as possible, and then roll down into actual contact with the surface soil. If applied on plowed land I would cover it but shallow, not more than four inches at most, and then harrow till it should be fairly mixed in and decomposed with the soil a good deal sooner than if it were not so mixed. —Farmers' Club.

The Polynesian Outrages.

The horrible cruelties that have been practiced upon the Polynesians for the past two or three years by slave dealers have resulted at last in a massacre of the residents of Tona, a settlement in one of the islands. A traveler, who has recently returned from the westward, declares that the slave kidnappers of the Pacific are, if possible, more brutal than were their fellows of the African coast. According to the statement of this gentleman, from fifteen to twenty years ago, he has been constantly employed for more than two years in carrying off Polynesians to cultivate cotton in Rio, Guinealand and Tabiti. The kidnappers start from their ships at midnight and land in squads of twenty and thirty each. They are armed with the knife, and make their excursions with great caution, until they approach near enough to the huts of their victims, Brands are then applied to the light, inflammable roofs, and in the confusion that follows the poor scared creatures are borne down upon and massacred. When they offer much resistance the kidnappers shoot out their brains with gun-sticks, and drive to within a few yards from the shore of the discovery of the Polynesian Islands. Europeans have been treated with great kindness by the simple natives, who have time and again exhausted their store of curiosities in making presents, and trading with them on board of ships touching at different points south of the Equator. Lastly, they have not only discriminated these friendly advances, but have become aggressive, as all savages will when they are hunted like wild beasts. We know how often our own settlers have had to suffer for outrage committed upon the Indians by white border murderers. But the outrages upon the poor Polynesians are of a totally different nature, and it is the duty of all civilized nations to take prompt action to put a stop to them. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is said that the Chinese know how to steal five hundred times as fast as the Radical party was born. —Express.

That may be true, but the Radical party can steal five hundred times as fast as the Chinese. —Ankora Dispatch.

Freighted Morocco, instead of feeling any number of new wives, are now carrying off the number of wives they have.

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GENERAL NEWS.

We learn that a cave of large dimensions has been discovered on the land of Mrs. Clary West, formerly owned by Mrs. Lucy R. Kestham, about three and a half miles below Harrisonburg, one mile from the Valley turnpike, on the right hand side. The cave has been explored for a distance of about two hundred and fifty yards, and reveals many of the wonders usually found in subterranean abyses of this kind. The entrance to the cave is rather abrupt, but immediately after getting into the passage is easy, the rocky ceiling rising at least six feet above the head of the tallest man. The ceiling and sides are of solid rock, and are filled with curious looking and curious shaped erections of different kinds. A party of gentlemen penetrated the cave a few weeks ago for the distance of 250 yards, and found three different routes or passages in the cave. It was first discovered a short time since by a gentleman of the neighborhood (Mr. J. Harvey Taylor) who was looking for a cave to fall into the mouth of the cave. This newly-discovered cave is said to abound in all the strangely wrought curiosities which are found in these hidden recesses. What is most remarkable about this cave is its strange location, underneath a level field, which has been in cultivation for many years. —Rockingham Register.

Agricultural.

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STATE ITEMS.

At a meeting of the members of the bench and bar held in the Superior Court rooms in Raleigh on the 23rd which was presided over by Judge W. H. Battle, and suitable resolutions passed in reference to the death of the lamented Gov. Bragg. A negro boy, ten years old, named Brown, stabbed a white boy named Lanning in Bamboole county, about two miles from Asheville, last Friday. The white boy was fatally stabbed. It was about sitting a dog on the negro's cow. The white boy is aged fourteen.

Old Frank Johnson died in Wilmington on last Thursday at the good old age of 102 years. Many of that community have danced about the fiddle of "Old Frank."

A reward of \$200 is offered for S. S. Cannon, a fugitive Radical county Commissioner of Chowan, charged with forgery in several cases.

What strange things girls are! Offer one of them good wages to work for you, and then chances to one if the old woman can spare any of her girls; but just propose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the very chance of working a lifetime for board and clothes.

"Woman is a dangerous man!" claimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick retort.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1872.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR
STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of MAY next.

The Reform Movement.

The Reform movement is gaining ground daily, although some of the old Bourbons are growing about duty to old political lines drawn years ago, and which have no real force at present, when all good men should stand shoulder to shoulder and rest not until the plundering Rads are made to tremble in their boots at the righteous indignation of a down-trodden and tax-ridden people. At a meeting held in the county of Richmond, Staten Island, the Rads attempted to break up in a row, but Mr. Erasmus Brooks was in the chair, and was sustained by so many good citizens that after a time order was restored and maintained. During the meeting Mr. John C. Thompson created profound astonishment by his statement of the fraudulent manipulations of public moneys. The New York Express says:

There is no government in the world strong enough long to survive such abuses. They are not peculiar to Staten Island and New York, but, as we see from the Custom-House developments here, at New Orleans, in the Southern State Governments, and elsewhere, they pervade the land. Public places seem to be considered everywhere a legitimate mine of plunder. It exists in full proportion among small communities and large ones, in the towns as in the cities, and the wrong rests largely with the people, who elect incompetent or dishonest men to office, and who fail to take a proper interest in public affairs.

It is high time that the people awake to the realities of the situation of the country and move as a mass against these plunderers, be they who they may.

The Missouri policy of "watching and waiting" seems to be the policy at present, and we hope that the watching may be strict, and the waiting judiciously prolonged. The Wilmington Star discourses thus:

"The Fabian policy sometimes answers a purpose admirably. We believe it is just as good in saving America and crushing Grant as it was in saving Rome and crushing Hannibal. History only repeats itself, and the same strategy that is useful in military affairs can be employed with success in politics."

What we mean is this: The Republicans of the Grant complexion have appointed a day for their National Convention. The Liberals of Missouri have called a Convention to take place several weeks earlier. The latter are pledged to reform, the former, through their recognized leaders in the Senate, have done what they could to strangle every effort looking to reforms in the civil service. The Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, August Belmont, writes to a member of the Committee in Ohio that no steps have been taken to call a Convention and that none will be taken soon. "The policy of the leaders of our party is now clearly developed. That policy is to wait until the Republican Conventions have been held, and then the anti-Grant men are going to do, and with their eyes wide open, as prepared for intelligent and effective action."

It requires no laborious opening process of ratiocination to comprehend the wisdom of the Democracy in adopting the dominant idea of the Missouri policy, viz: that of "watching and waiting." For one time the example and prospect of Mr. Wilkie's answer is eminently worthy of an implicit following. We should first wait a while for something to turn up, then, whether that particular "something" got "turned up" or not, we should go resolutely to work to "good time to" "burn up" the miserable corruptions and intrigues of Grant's Administration to the uncompensated inspection and judgment of the hungry and thirsty masses of the United States, relying upon him to bury Grant and his friends beneath a mountain-high pile of ballots in November.

The Republican papers have, but very little to say in regard to the shameful disclosures relative to the mismanagement of the New York Custom-house. The "case is closed," and the facts are before the people. It is proven that the General Order: Business is simply a system of legalized robbery, and that some of the robbers maintain, or have maintained, suspiciously close relations with "high officers" in Washington.

It is proven, that the New York merchants have been treated by those high officers at Washington as but so much game, to be plucked right and left by political and personal friends of the President, and, in spite, too, of the earnest and oft-repeated remonstrances of the victims.

It is proven that the New York Custom-house has all along been "run" in the interest of the Grant wing of the Republican party, rather than in the interest of the country, the honest collection of the revenue being altogether a secondary consideration in the advancement of the particular faction which is understood to be pushing the President's undertakings to another four years' lease of power.

There are many more things proven that it is a shame to put in print, and the people are anxiously awaiting to see what is going to be done about it. The New York Express says that the President was going to get after the Wall Street men; but these "truly local" men still flourish, and are doing as usual. The President's intentions may be good, but there is an old proverb that tells us that Pardons are given, but never with good intentions, which really means nothing, but to deceive.

The North Carolina Republican State Convention meets at Raleigh April 17th.

People Living in Glass Houses Should not Throw Stones.

Do you not know they (the Conservatives) simply seek the honors and spoils of the office and free access to the public coffers?—Winston Republican, Jan. 25th.

What a question! Of course the office-holders of the Radical party do not care for the honors, the spoils, and free access to the public coffers! No one ever accused them of stealing, taking bribes, and running away with the public funds! Oh, no! The officials of that party are immaculate. The editor of the Republican did not leave the classic walls of Yaddin College for the purpose of gaining reputation or money, by having free access to the fund for running campaign papers. Oh no! He works for the good of the country! Nor has his right-hand man, that power behind the editor's chair, stronger than the editor himself, ever made any money by his statesmanship and public spirit!

Charity begins at home, brother; and you should read the evidence before the Custom-house Committee at New York, and the Committee to investigate Fraud, at Raleigh, before you write another article charging your Conservative friends with what some of your own flock have not only been charged with but found guilty of in every case.

What an exalted idea some people pretend to have for the party they belong to! We will venture to assert there is really not enough of what brother Walter thought actuated his office-holding friends, to weigh a feather in the balance.

The Radical office-holder's first idea is self, and they stick to it pretty well.

The Conservative Democratic party does not claim infallibility, but they are as public spirited, and we think their record, when examined by an unprejudiced mind, will show they are a little more so than that "great party of progressive ideas!"

"Take the beam from thine own eyes" You know the text.

The Winston Republican complains that the Conservative press ridicule Grant's Civil Reform movement, by quoting an amusing squib floating around in the papers that a post office clerk was discharged because he did not know the distance from the earth to the moon. Foolish as the idea is, our neighbor grows indignant thereat and tries to console himself in the best way he can.

In the very next column this same editor speaks sarcastically about the efforts of the Legislature to investigate some errors relative to the State printing. The errors were found and promptly corrected, and the money thus overdrawn, properly deducted, without really implicating any one of intentional fraud, and the State loses nothing by the transaction. The investigation did not result, like those of the late Radical Legislature, in loss to the taxpayers of the State and damaging her credit abroad.

In the one article our neighbor complains of a funny little squib, and in another he becomes spiteful at the action of an honest Committee of the present Legislature, because they unhesitatingly did their duty.

"Oh consistency," &c.

Our neighbor wants the people to remember this "glossing over frauds."—What frauds were glossed over? The investigation was made in good faith, and the mistakes corrected to the satisfaction of all concerned. Does our neighbor call this "glossing over frauds?" More Anon.

The old AMERICAN FARMER for February is on our table. Its contents are like the advice of an old and tried friend, always good and just the thing needed. Every department of rural life is treated—the staple crops, manures, live stock, fruit growing, &c., receiving due attention; whilst unusual care is given to Floriculture, Ornamental Planting, &c. A special feature of the Farmer is its able correspondence from men of various sections of the country, distinguished for their devotion to Agriculture. Published at Baltimore, Md., by Samuel Sands & Son, at \$1.50 a year, or at \$1.00 in clubs of five or more, with liberal premiums for clubs.

The Republican Central State Committee of Georgia, lately decided not to call a convention to elect delegates to the Presidential nominating convention at Philadelphia, but appointed such delegates, headed by Ex-Acting Governor Conley, to vote for the re-nomination of President Grant. The National Republican Committee have received a remonstrance from the other wing of Georgia Republicans, protesting against this action of the State Committee, which asserts that it will ignore the same.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN for the current month is filled with valuable hints for the Farmer and Planter. It is elegantly printed, with large clear type on good paper, giving it a neat and attractive appearance. It contains departments on Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairy and Stock, Mining and Mechanical Arts, Natural History, Editorials and Correspondence, with an excellent Farm and Garden Calendar for February. \$2 a year. Walker, Evans & Co., Charleston, South Carolina. The Wando Almanac is sent as a supplement to the Rural Carolinian for February. It is a valuable annual.

With almost the single exception of the Press, which sees things through a Custom-house medium, the journals of Philadelphia denounce the election of Grant as the result of palpable fraud, and Colonel McClure is urged to confront the seat before the Legislature, rather than permit the triumph of such notorious corruption.

N. Y. Tribune.

Civil Service Reform.

Our people are treated to frequent allusions to this much talked of reform. Let us look a little and see what it amounts to:

Mr. Frelinghuysen, (Rep. N. J.), reported a bill in the U. S. Senate, for appropriating \$100,000 for Civil Service Reform.

So far this bill has been treated with ridicule in the Senate, and men who favor it in words are acting so as to bring it into contempt. Some laugh at and denounce all such reforms, and Sherman and others pronounce it quite impracticable. Every indication at present is that no action will be taken, but the whole thing will be handled as an electioneering scheme, until after the November elections, and then dropped.

In the House, the Chairman of the Civil Service organization Committee has not been able to get a quorum at any of the called meetings. The President has power to act, if he chooses and to insist upon every needed qualification of his appointees. He has promised much and has done nothing, and while issuing a proclamation insisting upon reform on the one hand, he throws the whole burden upon Congress with the other, and that body treats it with contempt.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature for February is before us. This number is graced with a well executed steel engraving of Lord Lisgar, Governor General of Canada. The literary contents are selections from the best foreign periodicals of the day. The article on Samuel Taylor Coleridge, from Blackwood, is peculiarly interesting. Persian Passion Play from the Cornhill Magazine is curious and entertaining. Last Tournament by Tennyson is the Poet's latest production. The voyage and loss of the "Magna," is a thrilling narrative of "life on the Ocean Wave." The Eclectic is truly the Scholar's companion of well digested reading, giving a monthly review of foreign literature at the low price of \$5 a year. E. R. Polton, Publisher, 108 Fulton Street, New York.

Congress.

The Senate has voted to adjourn on May 29th. The amount appropriated for the civil service by the House this year is given under the following head:

Pay and mileage and expenses of the Senate, \$668,000; pay and mileage and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,461,000; Capitol Police, \$58,000; Public printing, \$2,000,000; Library of Congress, \$58,000; Executive, \$52,000; Department of the State, \$133,000; Mexican, Spanish and British Commissions, \$84,000; Treasury Department, \$2,871,000; for Independent Treasury, \$466,000; Collection of Internal Revenue, &c., \$5,200,000; Mint and Assay Offices, \$631,000; Territories and District of Columbia, \$190,000; Interior Department, \$1,198,000; Department of Agriculture, \$164,000; Bureau of Education, \$26,500; Post-office Department, salaries, &c., \$113,000; War Department, salaries, &c., \$600,000; Navy Department, salaries, &c., \$133,000; United States Courts, &c., \$375,000; Court of Claims and Judgment, \$431,000; Department of Justice, \$127,000.

The Pension bill, appropriating \$30,480,000, was also disposed of.

The subjects of Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, &c., are still under debate.

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill to prohibit the deportation of natives of the South Sea Islands by citizens of the United States. He said that within a very brief period a slave trade to those islands had sprung up; that our own people had engaged in the horrible traffic; that the attention of the English Anti-Slavery Society had been directed to it, and that he would call up this bill at an early day and urge its passage.

Senator Pomeroy has introduced a bill setting apart certain lands near the head waters of the Yellowstone River as a public park. This valley, he said, was about 40 by 44 miles in extent, full of natural curiosities, but without any good agricultural lands, and he thought it important to pass the bill before private persons should go in and establish claims as they had done in the Yosemite Valley.

A HOOD PENSION FRAUD.—General Garfield made the startling statement to the House of Representatives on Thursday, on the authority of the Commission on Pensions, that one-fourth of the total amount paid to pensioners goes to persons who have got their names upon the pension rolls by fraud, and who have no right to be there at all. It appears that there is a system of preparing fictitious evidence of disability by claim agents that has succeeded to the extent stated, so that the Treasury is annually depleted of about \$8,000,000 for the benefit of swindlers. The Commissioners of Pensions hopes to unearth many of these frauds, and the misappropriation to enable him to make an effort in that direction.

HARPER for February contains a well written and finely illustrated article on "The Scott Centenary at Edinburgh," "Holland and the Hollanders," "A Good Investment," "English in School," "King Midas's Granddaughter," "Dame Nature," "Old Books in New York," "Building a House with a Ten Cup," "Days of Queen Anne," "A Curious Prediction," "Anthony Trollope's Golden Lion of Gramercy." This number also contains the Literary, Scientific and Historical Record, concluding with the Editor's Drawer. Harper has been published for twenty-two years, has steadily increased in popularity, the circulation having reached the large number of 130,000 copies, and enables the publishers to expend upon it for literary and artistic features alone, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. \$4 a year. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Register denounces the election of State Senator, in one of the districts of that city, yesterday, as a false vote and a false count. The Age calls the election a farce. The Republican papers announce the result without comment. Col McClure, the defeated candidate, denounces the result as a fraud, and threatens to punish repeaters.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Snow—Blizzards—Hail—Thunder and Lightning.—On Friday last we experienced the heaviest snow-storm of the season. Snow fell to the depth of from four to five inches, followed at night by sleet and towards morning by thunder and lightning. This is the second time this winter that we had either sleet or snow accompanied with a genuine thunder-storm. These unseasonable electric displays are very uncommon here although the Agricultural Reports from Washington report these storms as having been frequent, in the North and North-west. Some of our older citizens remember similar "spells of weather," many years since.

FOGLE BROTHER'S STEAM PLANING and SAW MILLS are now in full operation. The Mill is conveniently located and from what we know of the firm we can recommend their work to the public. Faithful and prompt in their dealings, we wish them success in every department of their line.

It is quite interesting to examine the curious machines which are at work in their establishment, all under the management and care of the most competent workmen.

You can see the large log sawed into plank, boards, or otherwise; the planer next gives a smoothing touch; tongue and grooving machine does its work well and speedily, while morticing, tenoning, sawing and moulding are all neatly executed in their turn.

If you happen to hit the right time, you may see the different portions of a house in preparation, ready to set up. We like to see this enterprise going on, and we understand that the worthy firm are meeting with liberal encouragement.

SCRIBNER for February opens with a popular poem "The Fox Hunters," characteristically illustrated. The Wonders of the West or more about the Yellowstone, is the leading illustrated article of the number. The Mormons and their Religion is an interesting article with illustrations. The Defects of the National Banking System is a well written article on the workings of these institutions. The number before us is a splendid specimen of American periodical literature. Scribner is a success. \$4 a year in advance. No club rates. Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York.

MAIL ROUTES can be supplied by the P. O. Department where old routes were once established, if the law authorizing such routes has not been repealed. Petitions and full information and evidence should be sent to the officers of the Department, showing the wants and interests of the people concerned.

To get a new mail line requires a new act of Congress.

There are several old routes in this section that should be re-opened, and we would urge upon the people to attend to this matter at once.

We have been requested to state that the person or persons who sent an anonymous Leap year communication to certain young gentlemen of this place may hear something to advantage by giving address—it may hasten a reply.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Rev. J. Henry Smith will deliver a lecture in Music Hall, this, Thursday night. The subject will be particularly interesting to the ladies.

SKATING.—The ice on the ponds in this vicinity was in splendid skating condition on Thursday last, being about five inches thick. Many of the young ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the sport of skimming over the crystal plain. The foggy illumination at night was fine.

We are indebted to the Tribune Association for a copy of their valuable Statistical Almanac for this year. Its carefully prepared tables are excellent for reference. Price 20 cents. Tribune Association, New York.

Annual Legislative summary is omitted this week. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday next, and we will then give such of the captions as will prove interesting to this section.

On Tuesday the Senate was engaged in discussing the educational bill, and the House was working on the apportionment bill. The bill concerning the usury law failed to pass its third reading by a heavy majority.

Prohibitory Law.

A petition signed by nearly all the citizens of Statesville was forwarded to the Legislature last Thursday, asking that body to pass a special act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town and within three miles thereof. It is hoped the prayer of the petitioners will be heard and granted. This would prove importantly to both County and Town Commissioners for license, and protect the citizens from a possibility of the trade being legalized in any event. Statesville, perhaps, is not worse off by the sale of "liquor by the small" than many other places, but the public injury is manifest, is increasing in magnitude, and the citizens of the place now appeal to the Legislature for all the protection against the evil that it can afford, and should not withhold.

We notice that the citizens of Hickory Tavern, Durham, and many other places have made similar appeals for protection and relief.

The Legislature should enact the Ohio and Illinois law for the whole State.

The meeting of the Alumni of the University, held in Raleigh on Thursday, was presided over by Hon. B. F. Moore. A large number were present and an interesting meeting was had.

STATE ITEMS.

OUR NATIVE STATE.—The Wilmington Post says, people of North Carolina stay at home; you are wanted here. An industrious white or colored man can earn a good living here. You will be better, happier, and richer here than in any other place. Young men, stay at home, get married, and settle down into farmers and manufacturers. Get turpentine and tar; there is more money in it than in rich cotton fields. Raise stock; it is cash. North Carolina now pays for hay and corn more than her cotton crop is worth. Hay from Maine is carried inland for hundreds of miles into North Carolina, and little more than 116 persons, has got one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in her savings institution, which is just the valuation of all real and personal property in North Carolina.

STAY AT HOME.—The Robesonian learns that one of the largest and most successful farmers in Robeson county, who emigrated to the Southwest previous to the war, and who has been engaged in farming in the Mississippi Valley, is now anxious to return home, and repurchase his old homestead. This is but one of a number of facts which should appeal most powerfully, to those in this section who now contemplate abandoning their farms and emigrating to a new country in search of a better climate or more prolific land. If a farmer cannot make a living on the land that he has worked from his boyhood up, it may prove a very different matter to do so anywhere else. There is just as good land and as fine a climate here at home as can be found in any other State in the Union.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The Greensboro Patriot learns of a painful occurrence at Company Shops, last Saturday, which resulted in the death of Sammy Swan, aged about thirteen, the interesting little son of Capt. Swan, for several years a resident here. It seems that the little fellow was playing with his companions and having in his hand a small toy pen-knife pretended to swallow it, after the manner of sleight-of-hand performers, and dropped it into his mouth when it slipped down his throat, causing death during the night notwithstanding the efforts of physicians to save.

SAD ACCIDENT.—John Foster, son of Berry Foster, Esq., all of Davis county, met with a sad accident on Monday last, just after passing with a wagon and team through a gate on his father's plantation. He left the team and stepped back to close the gate, but the horses starting off before he returned, he ran and caught them by the bridle to check them; but being unable to do so, and becoming entangled in the harness, was thrown to the ground, and the wheels of the wagon passed over both legs, crushing all the bones below the knees. He was under medical care when last heard from, and will receive the best possible attention, but with what result we have not yet heard.—Salisbury Watchman.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We are still in favor of restoring to use the whipping post and stocks and the branding process. What do professional law breakers and villains generally care for being put into a stone palace and fed on choice food, and worked moderately? Many a lazy rascal would rather be in than out of the penitentiary.

On Monday morning, Mr. G. W. Hollingsworth, an employee in I. B. Darrick's shop, attacked Mr. Joseph Lockamy, another of the employees in the shop, and stabbed him severely with a large pocket knife. The wound is above the left hip and is said to be dangerous if not fatal. Lockamy is still alive and Hollingsworth is committed to jail awaiting the result of his wounds.

A man by the name of Avery, three miles from Greensboro, Pitt County, was killed in his house by an unknown person one night last week. It is supposed his wife was the instigator of the deed, as they were on bad terms.

The Rutherford Vindicator reports a terrible fight in Polk county, caused by Deputy Marshall Bradley attempting to arrest Judge Edwards and Robert Scruggs. The parties escaped, after knocking the Marshall senseless.

JAIL BREAKING, ATTENDED WITH MURDER.—On Thursday night last the jail at Halifax was broken into by some party or parties from the outside, the main door having been forced by a heavy piece of iron and four prisoners taken out.

JAIL BURNED.—The Patriot learns that one of the prisoners confined in the jail at Lexington set fire to that institution on the night of 30th ult., and that it was ultimately consumed. The prisoners, of whom there were several, were rescued, and conveyed to Salisbury for safe keeping.

A BUILDING and LOAN Association was organized in Greensboro by calling J. J. Scates, President; Charles W. Robeson, Vice President; Wm. A. Caldwell, Secretary, and Wm. Bogart, Treasurer.

Raleigh has established a chapter of Lady Masons; that is to say, ladies are admitted into it. These must be either the wives, daughters or sisters of Master Masons.

Gen. M. W. Ransom, our newly elected Senator, will be junior to Jas. Pool. In the same class in 1847, when both of these Senators graduated, the roll was called—Jas. Pool, M. W. Ransom. Truly a striking coincidence, and a sad case of seniority.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Several capitalists from the North were here this week looking after suitable sites for factories and investments. We want them all to come.

Mrs. Cowan, of Wilmington, the mother of Col. R. H. Cowan, was taken ill while walking and died before reaching home.

The Tarboro Southerner says that quite a number of persons from that section have left for Colorado during the past week.

The little town of Durham is said to have doubled its population within the last twelve months.

James N. Arrington, son of Hon. H. H. Arrington was killed in Nash county, by the falling of a tree.

Goldboro, Wilson, Tarboro, Greenville, and Washington are said to have a bad building operations are going on extensively in Charlotte.

Harvey Tucker, a native of Buncombe county, died recently, aged 138 years.

Measles is proving to be an alarming extent in Hillsboro.

Corn by the cargo is selling at 65 cents per bushel in Newbern.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE KILLING OF DEER RECKLESSLY.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That if any person shall hunt for with gun, or chase with a dog, or shall kill or destroy any deer running wild in the woods between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September thereafter, excepting unless in an inclosure surrounded by a sufficient fence at least five feet high, and where such person shall have a lawful right, so to do, the person so offending shall pay a penalty of \$5 for each and every offence to any person or persons suing for the same, one-half for his use, and the other for the use of the public school or school of the school district or districts wherein the offence is committed, and the offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, or be imprisoned or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. In the event that no one has brought a prior suit and prosecuted the same in good faith for the penalty prescribed in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the school committee of any township where the said offence shall be committed to sue for the same, and the whole of their recovery shall be to themselves for the use of their school district. And it shall further be their duty to cause any person so offending to be presented by indictment for such offence.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Johnston and all other counties east of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad or through which the W. & W. R. R. passes, nor to the counties of Madison, Yancey, Cumberland, Harrell, Columbus, Anson and Sampson.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified Jan. 26, 1872.

GENERAL NEWS.

INSANITY IN CRIME.—Judge Nicholson, of Tennessee, has delivered a very sensible charge upon the favorite plea of insanity in murder cases: "The law presumes a man to be sane until the contrary is proved; the evidence of the insanity of defendant must be as clear and satisfactory to overturn the presumption of the law in favor of sanity as it is required to overturn that in favor of innocence." The proof of insanity, to acquit, should be as clear as that of murder to convict.

There are maxims which, though perfectly well known in our criminal jurisdiction, do not always receive either very clear expressions or enforcements. In our local courts we have seen the plea of insanity pushed to such ridiculous lengths as to threaten to disturb the natural relation between crime and punishment. An intelligent statement like that of John Nicholson might be repeated with advantage, when occasion calls for it, in the superior criminal courts of this city.—N. Y. Times.

Property in Prayers.

The Internal Revenue office has recently been called upon to decide upon a novel question, it being nothing less than to determine whether a religious service has a money value, when performed in behalf of one who has ceased to exist. It seems that the internal revenue laws impose a succession tax upon a conveyance of land made without value and adequate consideration. A person in one of the Southern States conveyed certain realty to a Catholic church, upon the condition that masses should be said for him forever. The assessor assessed a succession tax against the grantee, for and on account of the lands so conveyed. The grantee made a claim for abatement, basing the claim on the allegation that the saying of a mass is a valuable consideration. The allowance of the claim was denied by the Internal Revenue Bureau, on the ground that there was no valuable consideration in the saying of masses, viewed otherwise than as an act of labor, the benefit to be derived therefrom being something not connected with the present life, and having no tangible features upon which a value could be based; that in contemplation of law, a valuable consideration is usually in some way pecuniary or convertible into money, marriage being the principal exception to the rule.—Washington Patriot.

Shocking Murder of a Son by a Drunken Father. New York, Jan. 26.

Henry Hepper, a German tailor, aged 46, living at 511 East Eleventh street, while suffering from the effects of a drunken debauch, shot his only son, Herman, a youth of 18, in a crowded thoroughfare of Grand street, yesterday afternoon. He afterwards made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital where he lies in a precarious condition. It appears that some months since Hepper took to drinking hard, and neglected and abandoned his family. He often threatened when drunk, to kill his son, and said the children by a former husband of his wife were conspiring to alienate the son's affection from his father. On two occasions Hepper was so bad that the family had to have him put under bonds to keep the peace. His conduct, however, became worse, and the family, fearing for their safety, determined to have him put under restraint. The mother, son and daughter, with this intention, went to the Police Court, but could not obtain a warrant. While returning home they met the father in Grand street, who joined them. Suddenly he exclaimed, "My own boy—the bastard I ever had," and immediately drew a pistol and shot him dead, and then shot himself. Young Hepper was assistant book keeper in A. T. Stewart's wholesale establishment, and was highly spoken of. The family is a very respectable one.

Excitement in Utah—The Saints talk of leaving the State in the case of Poligamy.

Gov. Woods, of Utah, on Saturday last, vetoed the act in reference to the holding of a convention for the admission of Utah. The Governor says that without authority from Congress the Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission to the Union; and further, Utah having less than the required population under the present apportionment for one representative in Congress, it would be well to await the pleasure of the general government in the premises. The Governor concludes with the opinion that good judgment would require that before any convention is called Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the general government. He urges the abandonment of polygamy and the enactment of laws in accordance with the laws of Congress on that subject, and until that is done, he says the people of Utah cannot expect nor should they ask admission as a State. The veto message was received in the House of General Assembly amid great excitement, bitter invectives being hurled at Governor Woods. Mr. Taylor, one of the apostles, said: "The polygamy portion of this message I consider an open insult to us. It is worn threadbare, and has become a stench in the nostrils of all reasonable people. What law have we violated? And if we have violated any why are we not punished for it? Even murderers are brought to testify against, and every means used to prove us guilty of polygamy. It is contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States why don't the Federal Judges prosecute as under the United States laws? Is this House to be insulted by such charges as are contained in the documents from the Governor? I say no. I throw it back in his face and tell him it is a falsehood." [Voices—Hear, hear.] Mr. Rockwood said they had been abused long enough, and that he would gladly die a martyr to the Mormon cause. If there was any of the blood of our forefathers of '76 in him they would at once resent the insult. On motion of Mr. Young, a committee of three, to act with a similar committee from the Council, was appointed to draft a set of resolutions for the purpose named in the vetoed act. The same committee was instructed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the house in regard to the offensive charges in the Governor's veto message.

A Hermit in the Heart of Richmond—He Sleeps on Straw and the Heavens Protect Him.

There is a hermit in Richmond. He lives almost in the heart of the city, and yet there are very few persons who are aware of his existence. His home is at the extension of Eleventh street, beyond Clay, on the edge of the gully, almost in the open air, and has for the past thirteen years, with but short intermissions, made this place his domicile. The gable end of an old house has been torn away, and has worn away from the effects of time, except a small portion of the roof, and is in one corner of this place that he lives. It is the northern gable end which has fallen away, and here in the bleak winds this man sleeps each night with nothing to protect him from the cold except an old piece of cocoa-matting and his own clothes. Regularly at 5 o'clock he goes to bed. He undresses himself as carefully as one would do in a comfortably warmed room, and places his clothing upon his body. Then he lies down to sleep. His bed consists of two handfuls of hay between his body and the earth. A number of pegs have been driven into the ground and a vine of some kind has been intertwined among them, and this keeps the straw within the enclosure. During the day he roams about the streets and begs, and it is said by an old colored woman who lives in the old weather-beaten tenement on the edge of the gully, that in the night-time he is heard talking to himself, and the sound is like that of a number of persons engaged in conversation. His rest he must get early in the night, as he retires before sundown. During the war he lived not in his present abode, but underneath an old stable a few paces distant. Once he was taken out and carried to Castle Thunder, and there kept for a while. When he was let out he went back to his present quarters. A short time ago he was arrested, and under the vagrant ordinance, sent to the chain-gang for three months in default of security. As soon as his time expired, he returned to his old retreat. Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock a representative of this paper was in the neighborhood and witnessed his preparations for bed. He gave his name as Edward Wilhelm Seymour, says he is 60 years old, and that he is a native of Germany. —Richmond Dispatch.

The Wreck in Charleston Harbor.
For some time past operations have been going on under contract with the United States government, for the raising of the wrecks of war vessels that ship the war have been such dangerous obstructions to the navigation in Charleston harbor. (Thus far the rebel rams, Charleston and Chicora have been raised. These vessels were sunk in Cooper river near the city wharves, by an explosion to prevent their falling into Union hands; yet strangely enough one of them was found to be very little injured. A steam engine was taken out of her in good preservation, a result said to be due to the fact that the sides of the upper works fell upon and adhered to the bottom, thus preventing corrosion. Three seven-inch rifle guns have also been taken out in excellent condition. The next wreck to be raised is that of the Patapsco, which divers report to be also in good order, but lying deeply imbedded in quicksand.

News in the Mail.

By a recent decision of the Postoffice Department, the laws regarding sending newspapers by mail has been more strictly defined than it has stood. No name or memorandum can be made on a newspaper inside of the wrapper on which the address is written. It is barely permissible to mark an article with pen or pencil. More than this subjects the paper to letter postage, and the violator to a fine. No printed card, hand bill or advertisement, no written notice, letter or slip of any kind whatever, must be folded in the paper. To do any of these things is to violate the law. Printed slips and notices, soliciting notice, are also violations of the law. Senders of transient papers can send bundles of printed matter by weight, or transient postage charges, but must not send any written matter in such bundles. It will save expense and inconvenience to parties concerned to bear this rule of the department in mind.

Another Railroad Smash.

On the 1st inst., a fearful accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Pennsylvania, which five passengers were killed and over twenty wounded. The accident happened about 16 miles north of Mauch Chunk. The two rear cars were thrown from the track down an embankment full 16 feet. The rear car took fire and was entirely consumed. We notice several citizens of Bethlehem, Pa., among the badly hurt, although the names are not familiar to us.

TOBACCO IN CONNECTICUT.—The tobacco crop of the year in the Connecticut valley has been a most remarkable one. The raisers have discovered that stable manure is the best fertilizer. The result is that this article has been in demand, and instead of being sold, as it used to be, for fifty cents a load, it now brings \$80 and \$12 a cord. It is brought in large quantities from out of the State. The prices obtained have been enormous. One purchase has been made this week of three cases of East Hartford leaf at 55 cents. Three acres of Newington was bought at 37 cents. One purchase has been made this week of a case and a half of East Hartford, 1869, at 60 cents. One man has just sold the product of seven and a half acres for over \$12,000. Hartford county alone raised \$4,000,000 worth in 1871. —Hartford Post.

The Creek Indians of the Indian Territory must be excepted from the general impoverished condition of our aborigines. These people, numbering about 14,800, possess nearly 4,000,000 acres of land and over \$1,500,000, which sum is held in trust for them by the United States Government. Not many months ago the Indians of the Indian Territory held a convention at Okmulgee, their capital, and framed a constitution for their future government. A delegation from the Creeks are now to go to Washington to urge upon Congress a recognition of the constitution framed at Okmulgee—a recognition which should be granted.

ENORMOUS IMPORTATION.—Last week's imports of dry goods at New York, at their gold cost amounted to \$5,735,450, being the largest weekly total ever given in the history of this trade. The long passages of several steamers, bringing a number of cargoes together, is one reason of the enormous bulk. The largest previous week and that a solitary instance of an excess of five millions, was the third week in August of last year, when the total was \$5,235,140. To this total may be \$4,218,999 for general merchandise, which gives an aggregate of \$9,954,453 at that port.

A Baltimore lady who had been greatly annoyed by mischievous urchins who rang her door bell and then made off, made a bad mistake one afternoon recently. She lay in wait for him, and soon came a step on the porch, and a vigorous jerk on the bell. She cried out, "see you, you little rascal," catching the unresisting figure by the coat collar, and shaking him violently. When her strength was nearly exhausted, and hoarse with excitement, she discovered to her horror that it was the diminutive minister of her church, very red in the face, and very short of breath. An explanation followed.

Evidences multiply to show that Knoxville is built over an immense cave. The Chronicle of that city says that in digging cisterns at the hotels, "the bottom fell out," and what were intended for cisterns made excellent sewers. Similar results follow excavations on other premises. The other day a public cistern designated to hold 3,500 barrels of water had been completed, and seven feet of water had been pumped in. Within five minutes after the depth of the water had been measured it had all disappeared. Further investigation showed that part of the bottom had fallen in, and the water run off somewhere in the interior of the earth.

It is a fact not generally known that women holding property in their own right have the privilege in Kentucky of voting on questions of special taxation, and widows who are taxed for school purposes have the power of voting for school directors. They may vote either in person or by proxy, but they usually prefer the latter course; but at an election in Dayton last week, to decide upon increasing the indebtedness of the town for some local improvement, a number of them appeared at the polls and voted publicly.

A New Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit of the new fifty dollar United States Treasury note, series of 1869, has been discovered. As compared with the genuine note it lacks one-eighth of an inch in length and one-sixteenth in width. It also lacks the seal as well as the tabular, which the numbers are printed, and the paper is very poor. Besides this the face is generally badly executed. The light of the note, however, is a pretty good job.

Advices from the plains show that the temperature is much lower than reported. Many deaths have occurred from the cold. The train on the Illinois Central, (double-track line) due at Sioux City on the 27th ult., is lying at Lunsars with no immediate prospect of getting through. The road is completely blocked, and the snow will have to be shoveled.

ILLINOIS IS NOW the banner railroad State, having 5,725 miles of completed road. Pennsylvania stands next with 5,020 miles, and New York third with 4,276 miles. The largest relative increase during 1871 was in Minnesota, which raised her railroad mileage from 1,072 to 1,523, an increase of 43 per cent.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun is reliably informed that the Pennsylvania Central, having obtained control of the East Tennessee and Virginia lines, also of the Memphis and Arkansas, is now looking to an arrangement with the Selma, Rome and Dalton and connecting roads, that will give it a line to Selma, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Mobile, via the Mobile and Selma road now building.

During the last fiscal year the tax was collected on \$5,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The average rate per pound of tax collected was twenty-eight and eight-tenths cents. There are in the United States 928 manufactories of tobacco and snuff: North Carolina 20, Virginia 174, Missouri 9, New York 80, Ohio 55, Kentucky 44, the remainder elsewhere. New York paid \$6,500,000 tax, Virginia \$4,335,000.

A young lady explained to a printer the other day the difference between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said: "You may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it." He took her at her word and then went immediately and ordered a suit of clothing for the wedding.

Margaret Saunders gets five thousand dollars damages for the loss of her husband by the Westfield disaster, from the Staten Island Ferry Company. The jury regretted their legal inability to give her more.

Massachusetts has now a mile of completed railway for every five square miles of territory and for each one thousand of population.

Auburn, a little village in Maine, and almost unknown to fame, nevertheless turned out \$3,000,000 worth of shoes. The average weekly shipments were about 800 cases.

Miss Eliza Lyman has contracted to furnish all the lumber for the water tanks and depot buildings of a Vermont railroad. She will "boss" the job herself.

One thousand five hundred and fifty-two deaths in Richmond, Virginia, last year; 668 whites and 884 negroes.

The fat men lately had a ball in Birmingham, New York. No man was admitted who weighed less than two hundred pounds.

It is stated by those who have investigated the subject that the people of the South are now three hundred millions better off than they were at the close of the war.

The farm of Colonel J. Harrison, near Tazewell Courthouse, containing 258 acres, was recently sold at \$55 per acre. And that land is perhaps thirty miles from a railroad.

The largest stationary engine in the world was put in operation a few days ago at the Lehigh Zinc Works, at Friedensville, Lehigh county, Pa. It is of 3,000 horse power; its weight 650 tons.

Mr. William Allen, of Ohio, is said to be the sole survivor of the United States Senate of 1837-38, of which Webster, Clay and Calhoun were members.

Forty years ago, nearly the whole of Ohio was a dense forest; now a resolution is introduced in the Ohio Legislature to encourage the cultivation of forests.

The cold is so great in Italy this winter that there has been skating at Florence and Naples for the first time in many years.

A grazer in Sumpter county, Kansas, has 51,000 head of cattle.

MARRIED.
On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. A. M. Garwood to Miss Amanda L. Porter, all of Davis county.

DIED.
In this place, on Monday last, Mrs. Susan A. Butler, (n. n. s.), aged 38 years, Painesville, on the 28th. The deceased was the widow of Capt. Elias Butler, who was killed at the battle of Fredricksburg, during the recent war.

Near Germersville, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Lucy Love, consort of Henry Love.

In Greensboro, on the 27th ult., RALPH F. GORRELL, in the 10th year of his age.

THE STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILLS OF FOGLE BROTHERS, NEW SALEM, N. C.

Are now in full operation, and well prepared to manufacture

Frames of all kinds. in a good and substantial manner.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Scrolling, Sawing, Turning, and all work in their line, promptly and well executed, at fair rates.

LUMBER of all kinds, bought and sold. Address: FOGLE BROTHERS, New Salem, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st, 1872.

LADIES' LIST. Mrs. Aley Bodenhamer, Miss Angeline Cook, Mrs. Mary J. Hyre, Mrs. Rebecca J. Hester, Mrs. Nancy Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Kymberon, Mrs. Rhoda Manson, Mrs. Melinda Price, Mrs. Manda Sy, Mrs. Martha C. Walker, Mrs. Florina Willard, Miss Nancy Ford.

THE BRANCHES of the following are in the hands of the undersigned: Tan Branch, Rufus Crockett, Richard or Miss Catherine Cox or Mat Williams, James Cook, Lemuel Davis, Peter France, J. H. Holder, Joshua Hodgson, Andrew Kinnerson, W. B. Kingler, John Ledford, Edward Lee, Leander Marshall, Isaac Niffing, Thos. L. Peedycock, Ephraim Reiser, Isaac P. Rogers, J. H. Sides, George Slater, Sandy Shouse, Jonas Spaul, J. Walcott.

NATIONAL SERIES. National Primers, Spellers and Readers, Dickens and Bulwer Novels, cheap editions at the

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE CELEBRATED **Liver Regulator** at J. W. Moore's Drug Store.

GUN FOR SALE. A GOOD six shooter Rifle for sale. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS, suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place. J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent for Forsyth County. Salem, N. C., January 23, 1872-4-4f.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by J. L. FULKERSON. Salem, N. C., January 23, 1872-4-4f.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish, for Zinc Paint, &c. J. L. FULKERSON. Salem, N. C., January 23, 1872-4-4f.

DRYING JAPAN.

dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices, with J. L. FULKERSON. Salem, N. C., January 23, 1872-4-4f.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 8, 1872.
Provisions. (Chop).....2
Bacon.....10@15
Lard.....12@15
Pork.....6@7
Beef.....3@4
Mutton.....5@6
Butter.....25@30
Flour.....4@5
Wheat.....60@65
Corn.....30@35
Rye.....40@45
Oats.....20@25
Peas.....10@15
DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.
Lugs—Common, Red.....\$4 00 to \$5 00
Good working.....5 00 to 7 00
Com'n, Bright.....8 00 to 10 00
Fine.....15 00 to 25 00
Extra lots higher.
Leaf—Common Red.....4 50 to 6 00
Good.....6 00 to 7 50
Good, heavy.....8 00 to 10 00
Common Bright.....10 00 to 15 00
Good.....15 00 to 25 00
Fine.....25 00 to 40 00
Extra fine lots.....40 00 to 60 00

New York, Feb. 3.—Cotton: 23 a 00 Flour: 6 25 to 7 50; Corn: 34 to 35; Wheat: 1 62 a 1 67; Gold, 109 1/2; Bonds, N. C. old, 35 a 00; new 10 a 00.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—Cotton 20 a 21 Flour 6 75 a 7 25; Wheat, \$1 55 a \$1 66; Corn white, 66 a 70; yellow, 60 a 70; Oats, 52 a 56; Bacon, 7 a 8; Whisky, 94 a 100; Lard 9 1/2 a 10.

Richmond, Feb. 5.—Wheat, \$1 70 a 1 75 Corn 65 a 00; Oats 68 a 00; Flour, extra, 7 a 8; Norfolk, Feb. 6.—Bacon, sides, 7 1/2 a 9; Corn 63 a 64; Flour 6 1/2 a 8.

Charlotte, Feb. 5.—Bacon 10 a 11; Flour 4 00 a 4 25; Corn, 85 a 90; Oats, 70 a 75; Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Whisky, \$0 00 a 0 00; Fayetteville, Feb. 1.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour 30 50 a 37 50; Corn \$0 95 a \$1 00; Oats, 85; Rye, \$1 25; Wheat, \$1 50; Lard, 14; Whisky, \$2 25; Brandy, \$2 50.

Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Flour \$5 75 a \$6 75; Wheat, red, \$1 20 a \$0 00, white \$0 00 a \$1 50; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 14; Whisky, \$0 00; Brandy \$2 40 a \$3 00.

SAPOLIO. For house cleaning, washing dishes, floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning window paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap. Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 W. Washington street, N. Y. [49-4f.]

VALENTINES CHEAP AT THE BOOK STORE, SALEM, N. C.

LECTURE. REV. J. HENRY SMITH will deliver a Lecture in this place on Thursday evening, the 8th inst. Admission 35 cents. February 8, 1872.

State of North Carolina, Davidson County. D. W. Andrews, Plaintiff, vs. L. L. Thomas, Defendant.

TO L. L. THOMAS, DEFENDANT: You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, to-wit:

THE SHERIFF OF Davidson County, North Carolina. You are hereby commanded, to appear before the Judge of said County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davidson, in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in said County, within the first three days of the next Term thereof. Let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of five hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1870, until paid, subject to a cross of two hundred dollars, 10th day of February, 1872.

Herein said not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk Superior Court of Davidson County.

And let said defendant take notice, that a warrant of attachment has been issued against his property in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of five hundred dollars and interest from the 2nd day of October, 1870, until paid, subject to a cross of two hundred dollars, 10th day of February, 1872.

Done at office, this 19th day of January, 1872. L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, YADKINVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-ly.

R. T. GRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the County of Forsyth, and adjoining counties. Collection of claims promptly attended to. Jan. 11, 1872. 2-4f.

THOS. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALEM, N. C.

Will practice in the County of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davidson and Davidson counties. Prompt attention given to the collection, and settlement of claims in all parts of the State. June 16, 1871-24-4f.

LIFE INSURANCE Salem Agency. THE undersigned, is Agent for the Wilmington Life Insurance Company. Call on J. W. Kim. Office in Dr. Zervy's building.

INK STANDS Counting House, and Pocket Tiden (non-spilling) Inkstand.

HOPS WANTED, Jan. 16, 1872-2-5f. By C. A. WINKLER.

R. L. PATTERSON & CO., DEALERS IN General Merchandise AND BUYERS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871. TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS, from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Alpaca, &c. Also

SHAWLS in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, Drugs and Dye Stuffs. We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES: SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our served work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS, and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various

articles in the

HARDWARE line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENWARE AND GLASSWARE in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON, suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable

HOLLOW WARE. In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing, BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW

SHADES, UMBRELLAS and many other useful articles. We are Agents for

THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS, both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade, we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO. WORTH & WORTH, General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

